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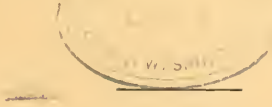
THE

CHILIAN INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

OF 1875,

TO BE HELD AT

SANTIAGO, CHILI.



LETTER OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.
PROGRAMME OF THE SPECIAL SECTION FOR EDUCATION.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1875.

LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: The desire of the Chilian government, to secure for the international exposition to be held this year at Santiago, Chili, as full a representation of the systems of education of the countries which have been invited to contribute to this exposition as possible, has been brought to my notice, together with the statement of the directors of the exposition as to the special section for public instruction.

An earnest desire is expressed that the several States, cities, towns, and educational institutions of the United States shall contribute such published reports catalogues, architectural views and buildings for educational purposes, and other material as shall serve to give a full and correct idea of their systems of education and their methods of teaching. The accompanying paper, which is a translation of that part of the official programme of the exposition which relates to the special section of public instruction, and was specially issued by them to create an interest in this section of the exposition, contains a view of the organization of education in Chili and a schedule of the objects to be comprised in this section of the exposition. Any reports that may be sent to the Bureau of Education for the exposition in Chili will be promptly forwarded.

It seems desirable that the school-officials of the different States and cities of the Republic and officers of institutions of learning should make an effort to respond to this desire of a sister-republic for information relating to the education of its citizens. As objects designed for the educational section must be in Santiago by August 25, 1875, it is necessary that there should be no delay in forwarding them to this Bureau.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EATON,
Commissioner.

TO CORRESPONDENTS OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

PROGRAMME.

THE CHILIAN INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF 1875.

SPECIAL SECTION FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OBJECT OF THE EXPOSITION.

The object of the international exposition which will be held by the republic of Chili in 1875 would not be completely reached if the various countries which have been invited to participate merely paid attention to material progress, passing over in silence intellectual, literary, and scientific progress, which is so much more worthy of consideration than the former.

To further this object, the special section of public instruction has been established, for the purpose of exhibiting all that concerns primary, secondary, and higher instruction. With a view to forming an idea of the actual state of instruction in Chili, the committee in charge of this branch determined to publish a brief exhibit of data, as follows :

I. OUTLINE OF THE STATE OF EDUCATION IN CHILI.

CARE OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR EDUCATION.

Without boasting, it may be said that public instruction has constantly engaged the attention of the Chilian government. Even in 1813, when the war of independence was still undecided, the government founded the National Institute, devoted to secondary, superior, and special instruction, which justly deserves the fame it enjoys. In the constitution of 1833 it was said that the government should *give particular attention to education.* (Article 153.)

SUPERINTENDENCE OF EDUCATION.

The duty of superintending the whole field of education devolves on the university under the authority of the government. The president of the republic is the patron of the university and exercises his functions by means of a council, composed of the rector, the deans of faculties—of which there are five, viz, philosophy, law and political sciences, mathematics and natural sciences, medicine, and theology—and some members appointed by the president and the inspector of primary instruction. Thus complete uniformity and harmony are established between all grades of instruction—superior, secondary, and primary.

SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

Superior instruction comprises those studies which are necessary for the profession of the lawyer, physician, surgeon, civil engineer, and mining engineer, for all of which the university gives certificates. The

study of the law comprises the following subjects: Natural law, Roman law, international law, canonical law, administrative, penal, civil, mining, commercial law, political economy, and forensic practice. The study of medicine and surgery comprises anatomy, organic and inorganic chemistry, botany, histology, pathology, physiology, pharmacy, medical jurisprudence, therapeutics, materia medica, clinics, operations, obstetrics, mental diseases, diseases of women, and hygiene. The study of engineering comprises higher algebra, spheric trigonometry, geometry of the three dimensions, descriptive geometry, higher physics, general chemistry, differential and integral calculus, topography, geodesy, mechanics, astronomy, geology, theory of bridges and roads, application of geometry to stone- and wood-cutting, machine-drawing, architecture, mineralogy, mining, and metallurgy. For all these studies there is a higher or university-section in the National Institute of Santiago. There are also courses of topographical engineering and some classes for other higher studies in some of the provincial lyceums. The number of students pursuing special studies was 400 in 1873.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

For secondary instruction there is a section in the National Institute, and the lyceums of Capiapó, Serena, San Felipe, Valparaiso, Rancagua, San Fernando, Curicó, Talca, Cauquenes, Chillan, Concepcion, Anjeles, Valdivia, Melipulli, and Ancud. Secondary instruction comprises arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, algebra, geometry, Latin, literature and history of literature, religion, philosophy, elements of physics and chemistry, natural history, physical geography, cosmography, some modern language, hygiene. The number of students in all the institutions supported by the state in 1873 was 3,203.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

Primary instruction is, according to the law of November 24, 1860, divided into three sections: elementary, higher, and normal.

Elementary instruction is given in all the public schools, of which there are 756, viz, 466 for boys, 280 for girls, and 10 mixed. Of private schools there are 483, viz, 206 for boys, 131 for girls, and 146 mixed. Elementary instruction comprises reading, writing, Christian doctrine and morals, elements of arithmetic, the metrical system, geography, linear drawing, vocal music, hygiene, and, in addition to these subjects, female-work in the schools for girls.

Higher primary instruction continues the branches taught by elementary instruction, and, in addition, Castilian grammar, history of Chili, history of America, sacred history, political constitution, theory and practice of education, theory of vaccination, elements of geometry, cosmography, physics and chemistry, religion, elements of agriculture, and, in addition, in the schools for girls, horticulture and domestic economy. According to the law, there ought to be one school of this grade for males and one for females in the capital of every department. At present there are 24, of which 17 are for males and 7 for females.

Normal instruction is intended to prepare teachers for the elementary and higher schools. There are one normal school for males and three for females. Every year a committee, appointed by the local authorities, examines the candidates for admission, in the capital of every department. The course of instruction embraces the subjects taught in the higher elementary schools, only taught more extensively.

The number of scholars attending the public schools in 1874 was 59,786 and those attending the private schools 20,823, making the total 80,609, or one scholar to every four inhabitants.

Primary instruction is superintended by the inspector-general of primary instruction at Santiago, and by an inspector for every province, who reports annually to the inspector-general.

EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION.

Primary, secondary, and superior instruction in the government schools is given entirely gratuitously, and in the primary schools the scholars are even furnished with books and apparatus. The total expenditure for education in 1873 was $1,185,700, or about 9 per cent. of the whole national income. Of this sum $641,700 was expended for primary instruction, $395,000 for secondary and superior, $107,000 for various special institutions, and $42,000 for pensions to teachers and school-officers. In the above sum is not included the income of the National Institute and some lyceums, nor the subsidies paid by various municipalities to primary instruction, estimated at about $70,000 per annum.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Of special schools not mentioned in the above there are the following:

(1) For young men devoting themselves to the church, there are seminaries at Serena, Valparaiso, Santiago, Talca, Concepcion, and Ancud, which receive from the state about $32,000.

(2) For young men who intend to enter the army or navy, the military academy, receiving annually $31,000, and the naval academy $15,000.

(3) For the fine arts, the Conservatory of Music, the Academy of Painting, and the Academy of Sculpture and Architecture, in the capital. Young men are besides every year sent to Europe to study the fine arts in the Old World.

(4) The school of arts and industries, where instruction is given in the theory and practice of mechanics, forging, founding, carpentering, coach-building, modeling, tin-work, &c., for which an annual sum of $34,000 is appropriated.

(5) For the study of agriculture and agronomy there is a special school and a botanical garden; for the study of obstetrics there is a special section in the National Institute.

FREEDOM OF INSTRUCTION.

Instruction in Chili is free; but professional and university-degrees are not valid unless obtained in the government-institution or such private institutions as have been licensed for this purpose by the government by the advice of the university-council. Any person may open a school, with the sole restriction that he must, by the testimony of two well-known and trustworthy persons, prove before the departmental authorities that he is a person of good moral character.

CONCLUSION.

The above is a brief survey of the actual state of education in Chili; and in presenting it the committee charged with this section of the exposition of 1875 expresses the confident hope that inventors and manu-

facturers of articles relating to education, as well as authors and publishers of text-books in all those countries which have been invited to attend the exposition, will contribute all in their power to make a good exhibit of this important branch of public administration.

II. OBJECTS COMPRISED IN THE SPECIAL SECTION OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

Universities.

A. Rules and regulations, ordinances and constitutions of universities or corporations established for the purpose of superior instruction, both free ones and those supported by or dependent on the state, to show their organization and the character of the instruction given in these institutions.

B. Plans of school-buildings, furniture, and general material for schools of superior instruction.

C. Text-books and models and specimens of physical, chemical, mechanical, surgical, astronomical, &c., apparatus.

D. Statistics of superior instruction.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Lyceums, seminaries, gymnasia, colleges, &c.

A. Rules and regulations, course of study, regulations relating to the internal organization of secondary schools.

B. Plans and models of secondary-school buildings.

C. Text-books, maps, and apparatus used in secondary instruction.

D. Statistics of secondary instruction.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

A. Plans and models of buildings for primary schools, city-schools, rural schools, infant-schools, industrial schools, &c.

B. Text-books, models, and apparatus for teaching all the branches comprised in primary instruction in normal schools, elementary schools for both sexes, adult-schools, industrial schools, Sunday- and parochial schools, and infant-schools and Kindergärten.

C. Aids to the teaching of music and gymnastics.

D. School-legislation, rules, and regulations relating to the administration, organization, and discipline of schools.

E. Statistics of primary instruction.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Material, text-books, apparatus, and regulations relating to polytechnic institutes, mining-schools, military schools, naval schools, business-colleges, schools of agriculture, schools of the arts and industries, penitentiary- (reformatory) schools like the one at Mettray, (France,) schools for the blind, deaf and dumb, &c., special military schools, school-ships, prison-schools, and workshops for poor boys and girls, &c.

III. PRIZES OFFERED BY THE SECTION OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF THE EXPOSITION OF 1875.

[The prizes will consist of medals of the first, second, and third classes.]

A prize for the best plan or model of a good and cheap building for a primary school, city or rural school, for boys or girls, or mixed, for infants, &c.

A prize for the best plan or model for normal schools for both sexes, lyceums, boarding-schools, special colleges, &c.

A prize for the best and cheapest models of furniture for schools and colleges.

A prize for the best collection of apparatus for object-lessons in primary schools, such as maps, diagrams, charts, small collections for instruction in the natural sciences.

A prize for the most complete collection of instruments and apparatus for elementary instruction in physics, chemistry, and natural history.

A prize for the best system and models of apparatus of instruction in gymnastics for elementary and higher schools or lyceums.

IV. SPECIAL PRIZES.

A prize for the best treatise on the organization of school-workshops or industrial schools as supplementing primary instruction. This treatise ought to give the organization and rules and regulations of such schools, the industries to which special attention should be paid, the regulations as to sex and age of the scholars, and an estimate of the cost of establishing and supporting such an institution.

A prize for the best rules and regulations, internal organization and distribution of time in infant-schools, elementary schools for both sexes, mixed schools, adult-schools, &c. The outline ought to be accompanied by explanatory notes.

A prize for the best collection of school-songs. In this work regard should be taken to gradual progress in the difficulty of the songs and to hymns and choruses having the character of popular music.

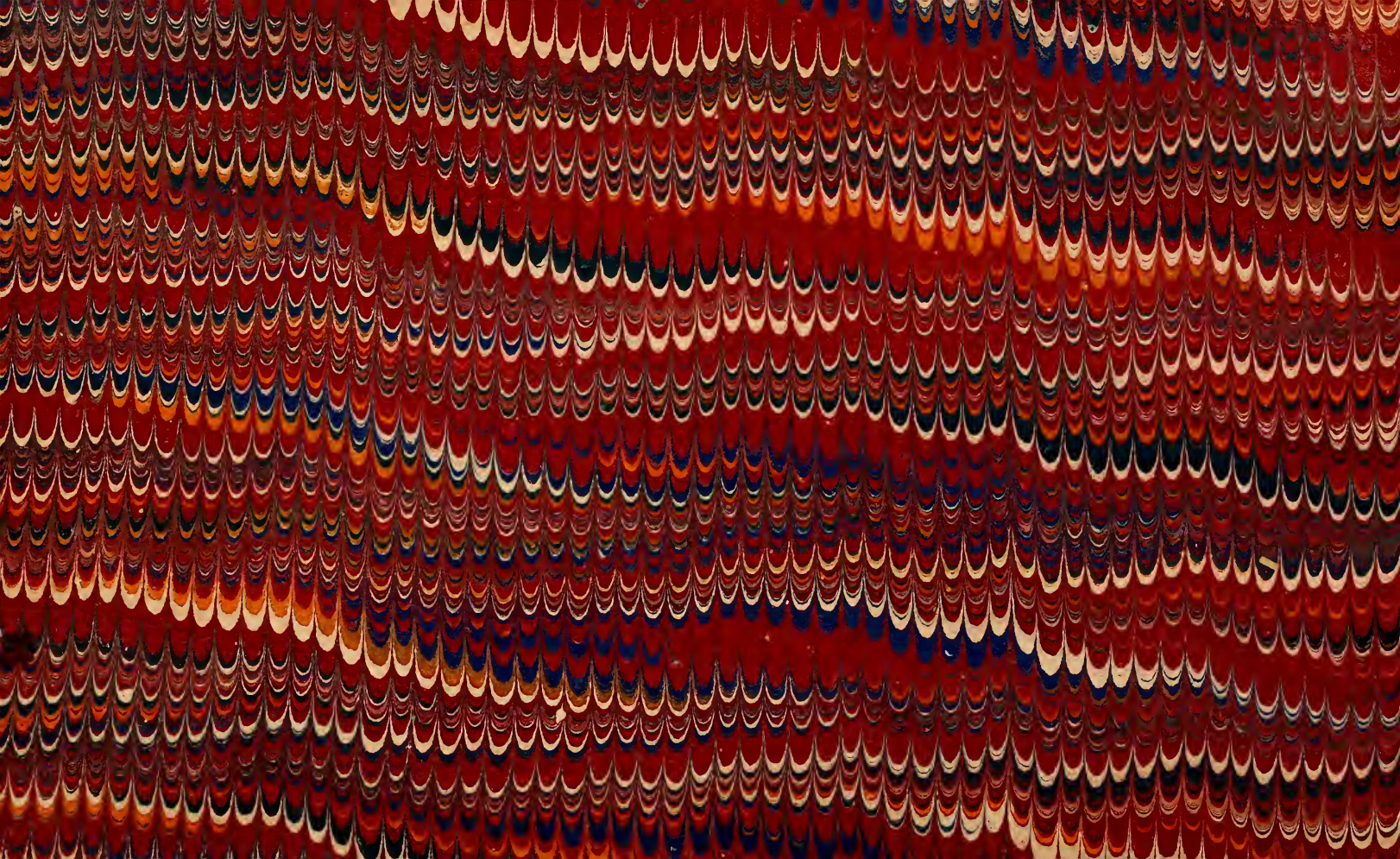
A prize for the best treatise on a way of generalizing and giving a practical character to primary instruction in Chili, and especially of giving a permanent character to this important branch of public administration.

A prize for the best treatise on the reform or reorganization of the course of studies comprised under the head of superior instruction.

[Besides giving the above-mentioned prizes, the committee reserve to themselves the right to bestow prizes on any work or collection of objects relating to education which they should deem worthy.]

J. ABELARDO NUÑEZ,
President.
ALBERTO VELAZQUEZ,
Secretary.

N. B.—Objects destined for the educational section must be directed, "*Señor Presidente de la Exposicion Internacional de Chile para* 1875, *Santiago, Chile,*" and will be admitted up to the 25th August, 1875.



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